The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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EXTRACT

From a pamphlet "addreſſed to the people of the United States, being an Epitome and vindication of the public life and character of THOMAS JEFFERSON."—(juſt publiſhed.)

HEAVEN has wiſely ordered, that on your virtuous efforts alone, ſhall it depend, to diſavow the principles, revoke the meaſures, and diſcard the men, that have thus afflicted you. Happy, in the poſſeſſion of a citizen, to whom, under God, America is principally indebted for that ſhare of political well-being ſhe now enjoys—*Jefferſon*, mild, amiable, and philanthropic, refined in manners as enlightened in mind, the philoſopher of the world, whoſe name adds luſtre to our national character, and as a legiſlator and ſtateſman ſtands ſecond to no man's—*Jefferſon, yet lives.* On him then concentre your preſent views and your future hopes.

Illuſtrious by an active life, of great and conſiſtent efforts to promote the univerſal eſtabliſhment of republican liberty, and the permanent happineſs of the great family of mankind, he will neither diſappoint your hopes nor defeat your wiſhes.—Look into his paſt life, examine all his conduct, and if you can diſcover one inſtance of political apoſtacy or the dereliction of a republican principle, then withhold from him your confidence and your ſuffrages.

Neither ſuffer yourſelves to be deceived by the calumnious efforts of electioneering partizans, the real enemies of America, to depreciate the moral and political character of the man whoſe name ſhould be dear to every republican heart. It is through the turpitude of thoſe enemies, that the pure virtues and preeminent talents of Jefferſon ſtand reflected, with undiminiſhed luſtre, and preſent him to the world as the friend and benefactor of the human race. See the teſtimony of the venerable judge Pendleton, preſident of the Virginia convention, pages 100 and 101, on the queſtion for adopting the federal conſtitution, who ſpeaks in the following emphatic words: "I know and highly reſpect the great abilities of Mr. Jefferſon—Providence has, for the happineſs of mankind, accompanied thoſe abilities with a diſpoſition to make uſe of them for the good of his fellow-beings."—Honourable teſtimonial of an aged and veteran ſtateſman, who could contemplate with pleaſure the ſupport and patronage he had yielded to the youthful virtues and riſing talents of Jefferſon, in early life—a teſtimonial as honourable to him that gave, as to him that received it.

But, reſting on the ſame high and reſpected authority of judge Pendleton, ſee what he further ſays in the ſame debate, in reply to the artful inſinuation then made, that Mr Jefferſon, who was at that time abſent as miniſter of the United States in France, had written ſentiments hoſtile to the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and adviſing its rejection.—"I have ſeen, ſays Mr. Pendleton, the letter in which Mr. Jefferſon has written his opinion upon this ſubject—It appears that he is poſſeſſed of that conſtitution, and has in his mind the idea of amending it—He has in his mind the very queſtion of ſubſequent or previous amendments, which is now under conſideration. His ſentiments on this ſubject are as follow: 'I wiſh with all my ſoul that the firſt nine conventions may accept the new conſtitution, becauſe it will ſecure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. I wiſh the four lateſt, which ever they be, may refuſe to accede to it, 'till amendments are ſecured.' He then enumerates the amendments which he wiſhes to be ſecured, and adds—'We muſt take care however that neither this nor any other objection to the form, produce a ſchiſm in our union. That would be an incurable evil;—becauſe friends falling out never cordially reunite.' Are theſe ſentiments (aſks Mr. Pendleton) in favour of thoſe who wiſh to prevent its adoption by previous amendment? He wiſhes the firſt nine ſtates to adopt it—What are his reaſons? Becauſe it will ſecure to us the good it contains which he thinks great & important, and he wiſhes the other four may refuſe it, becauſe he thinks it will tend to obtain neceſſary amendments—But he would not wiſh that a ſchiſm ſhould take place in the union *on no conſideration.* If then we are to be influenced by his opinion at all, we will ratify it, and ſecure thereby the good it contains."

Republican citizens of America, will you believe it, and ſhall the groundleſs calumny yet find currency in our land, that Jefferſon is an antifederaliſt and enemy to the conſtitution of the United States? Reflect, and ask yourſelves, whether, if in the prophetic ſpirit that dictated his remarks on the conſtitution, as before quoted, the convention of four ſtates had refuſed to accede to it, until amendments were obtained, you would probably now have cauſe to regret the exiſtence in your country of an alien and ſedition law, of the lately adopted doctrine of conſtructive treaſon, and above all, of the ruinous & diſgraceful treaty with Great-Britain?

Equally repulſive to the malign ſuggeſtion that Mr. Jefferſon is an enemy to religion, the public records of his native ſtate, preſent to the world in the ſtatute book of their laws, the celebrated act "for eſtabliſhing religious freedom"—drawn by the pen and offered to the aſſembly of Virginia by the hand, of their enlightened and illuſtrious fellow-citizen: Read ye fanatics, bigots, and religious hypocrites, of whatſoever clime or country ye be, and you, baſe calumniators, whoſe efforts to traduce are the involuntary tribute of envy to a character more pure and perfect than your own, read, learn, and practice the *religion of Jefferſon*, as diſplayed in the ſublime truths and inſpired language of *his* ever memorable "Act for eſtabliſhing religious freedom," thus:—

"Well aware that almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal puniſhments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocriſy and meanneſs, and are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, who being lord both of body and mind, yet choſe not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious preſumption of legiſlators and rulers, civil as well as eccleſiaſtical, who, being themſelves but fallible and uninſpired men, have aſſumed dominion over the faith of others, ſetting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as ſuch endeavouring to impoſe them on others, hath eſtabliſhed & maintained falſe religions over the greateſt part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furniſh contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he diſbelieves is ſinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to ſupport this or that teacher of his own religious perſuaſion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular paſtor, whoſe morals he would make his pattern, and whoſe power he feels moſt perſuaſive to righteouſneſs, and is withdrawing from the miniſtry thoſe temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their perſonal conduct are an additional incitement to earneſt and unremitting labours for the inſtruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, more than our opinions in phyſics or geometry—that therefore the proſcribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of truſt and emolument, unleſs he profeſs or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriouſly of thoſe privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends alſo to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, thoſe who will externally profeſs and conform to it; that though indeed thoſe are criminal who do not withſtand ſuch temptation, yet neither are thoſe innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to ſuffer the civil magiſtrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion and to reſtrain the profeſſion or propagation of principles on ſuppoſition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy which at once deſtroys all religious liberty becauſe he being of courſe judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the ſentiments of others only as they ſhall ſquare with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purpoſes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts againſt peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herſelf: that ſhe is the proper and ſufficient antagoniſt to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unleſs by human interpoſition diſarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceaſing to be dangerous, when it is permitted freely to contradict them:

"*Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly*—That no man ſhall be compelled to frequent or ſupport any religious worſhip, place, or miniſtry whatſoever, nor ſhall be enforced, reſtrained, moleſted or burdened in his body or goods, nor ſhall otherwiſe ſuffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men ſhall be free to profeſs, and by argument to maintain, their opinions, in matters of religion, and that the ſame ſhall in no wiſe diminiſh, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

"And though we well know that this aſſembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purpoſes of legiſlation only, have no power to reſtrain the acts of ſucceeding aſſemblies, conſtituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby aſſerted, are the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act ſhall be hereafter paſſed to repeal the preſent or to narrow its operation, ſuch act will be an infringement of natural right."

Further, if the opponents of Mr Jefferſon require additional proof of the *ardent piety* and *religious fervour* of his mind, let them read in his "Notes on Virginia," page 237 his reflections on the ſubject of ſlavery, expreſſive of his wiſhes for a *gradual* emancipation, which are concluded by the following pious apoſtrophe. "Can the liberties of a nation be thought ſecure when we have removed their only firm baſis, a conviction in the minds of the people *that thoſe liberties are of the gift of God?* That they are not to be violated but with *his* wrath? *Indeed I tremble for my country* when I reflect *that God is juſt: that his juſtice cannot ſleep forever:* that conſidering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of ſituation is among poſſible events: that it may become probable by ſupernatural interference! *The Almighty* has no attribute which can take ſide with us in ſuch a conteſt.—But it is impoſſible to be temperate and to purſue this ſubject thro' the various conſiderations of policy, of morals, of hiſtory, natural and civil. We muſt be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible ſince the origin of the *preſent* [*American*] revolution. The ſpirit of the maſter is abating, that of the ſlave riſing from the duſt; his condition mollifying, *the way I hope preparing, under the auſpices of heaven*, for a total emancipation, and that this is diſpoſed *in the order of events*, to be with *the conſent of the maſters, rather* than be their *extirpation.*"

Again, in the ſame Notes, page 240, evincing his anxiety to cultivate a ſpirit of genuine virtue in the public mind, as the ſure preſervative of republican liberty, he expreſſes a no leſs exalted ſentiment of the cultivators of the ſoil, the yeomanry of our country, than a juſt confidence in the order of providence to perpetuate, thro' them, the ſacred flame of moral and religious virtue.

"Thoſe, ſays Jefferſon, who labour in the earth are the choſen people of God; if ever he had a choſen people whoſe breaſts he had made his peculiar depoſit for ſubſtantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that ſacred fire, which otherwiſe might eſcape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the maſs of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furniſhed an example. It is the mark ſet on thoſe, who *not looking up to heaven*, to their own ſoil and induſtry, *as does the huſbandman*, for their ſubſiſtence, depend for it on the caſualties and caprice of cuſtomers. Dependence begets ſubſervience and venality, ſuffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the deſigns of ambition.—It is the manners and ſpirit of a people which preſerve a republic in vigour. A degeneracy in theſe is a canker which ſoon eats to the heart of its laws and conſtitution."

☞ TO MILLERS.

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January 1, 1800. (tf)

From the (Fredericksburg) GENIUS of LIBERTY.

Reflections in reference to the next Election of a Preſident and Congreſs of the United States.

LYCURGUS—No. IX.

HAVING paſt over three of the queſtions originally propoſed to be conſidered, that which we have now gotten to may be taken up, as being independent of thoſe omitted.

What ſpecies of national order is preferable? Let us recollect that ſociety admits only of a ſtate of union or a ſtate of diviſion; and that union is a ſtate of order and quiet. A ſtate of national union or order muſt originate from moderate government or deſpotiſm; and it depends upon its origin, whether it is a ſtate of happineſs or miſery. A ſtate of diviſion originates from a mixture of moderate government and deſpotiſm, and is preferable to a ſtate of national order produced by deſpotiſm, whilſt order produced by moderate government is preferable to it. But this mixture, contrive it as you will, invariably generates an effervescence, until one of its principles ſhall diſſolve the other; for although a mutual repugnancy will forever prevent from combining, either is a menſtruum in which the other is ſoluble. From this quality of inimical principles, it happens that a ſtate of national diviſion is inherently poſſeſſed of a tendency towards one of its cures, that is moderate government or deſpotiſm.

A tolerable knowledge of the hiſtories of England and America, will furniſh ſtrong proofs of the correctneſs of this idea.

The conſtitution of England was an attempt to reconcile, combine or balance theſe inimical principles; let us once more look back at the ſtate of effervesſence produced by this unnatural attempt, only during the laſt one hundred and fifty years, which has been its moſt ſucceſsful period. A ſucceſſion of rebellions, civil wars, political executions, and baniſhments, revolutions, party convulſions, burdenſome taxations, armies, treaſon and ſedition laws, and foreign wars almoſt perpetual, preſents itſelf. Beſides innumerable inſtances of inſurgency, there have been within the period, five formidable rebellions, two of which were ſucceſsful—one of which brought Charles to the ſcaffold—that of Scotland in 1745; two of Ireland—and that of America. Theſe rebellions have cauſed a ſtate of civil war to exiſt under the Engliſh ſyſtem of reconciling inimical principles, for about thirty of the laſt one hundred and fifty years, and has produced foreign war for about eighty years of the ſame period: And this is the exact picture of that political *perfection* to which ſays Mr. Adams, the Engliſh *have nearly attained.**

"In the name of human and divine benevolence" [as Mr. Adams obſerves reſpecting the Greek Republics] "is ſuch a ſyſtem as this to be recommended to Americans." Shall we in a fit of deſpair, follow a few individuals into this aſſembly of the greateſt evils which afflict human nature, ſo long as any body can be found, who will promiſe to take a political tract which will avoid them? ſhall I take for my guide, one, who viewing this picture, exclaims, Oh! what *ſymmetry, what order, what balancing, oh! a diſcovery! it ſurpaſſes navigation!*

* *Preface to Adams' Defence, P. 15.*

ship building; it is near to political perfection. Or one who turns in disgust from civil and foreign wars; from frequent rebellions; from revolutions, party convulsions, banishments and executions—from burdensome taxation, standing armies and sedition laws—from corruption, bribery, and licentiousness, and says come *my fellow-citizens, we will be independent of the English system, as well as of the English nation and look for something better.*

But let us proceed according to Mr Adams's accurate mode of reasoning, used to demolish the ancient republics, to infer the real nature of the English system still further, from its effects.

Those foreign wars in which England has been engaged, have hardly left a trace behind them of the several pretexts by which they were at the time justified; all the lasting effects they have produced, are, an immediate increase of national debt—additional taxes—a gradual extension of armies and navies, and an establishment of an absolute executive. Just as in America, very few people will be five years hence, to give an account between America and France, they will only remember it as the cause of additional taxes, of an increase of national debt at eight per centum, of an expensive fleet, and some corps of troops not disbanded with the twelve regiments. And if such a system proceeds for fifty years, historians will urge it as an epoch, similar to William's and Walpoole's army of funding systems in England.

It was observed, that a state of division in society, being produced by a mixture of moderate government and despotism, each of these inimical qualities would perpetually struggle to destroy the other; and it being impossible to prevent one or the other from gaining ground, that such a state must inherently possess a tendency towards one or the other of the conflicting principles. Does not the English history, and the present state of England, evince the truth of this remark? Let any impartial man observe the variety of struggles and fluctuations, in the progress of that government, and say whether the principle of moderation has gained the victory or not. He will find himself compelled to say that it has not, or to assert that armies, fleets, sedition and other penal laws in multitudes, executive patronage, bribery, corruption, factitious wars for ambitious purposes, suppression of public opinion; a political church and a titled clergy; perish poor by millions; and the heaviest taxes ever yet paid by any nation, are the substance and effects of moderate government.

America for one hundred and fifty years, was almost wholly free from this species of moderate government. She had no fleets and armies to support, no sedition laws ever heard of; she was not thought worthy of executive patronage, or her citizens of liberty; the wars in which England was engaged, were hardly felt by her—public opinion was free because it was not feared—her religion was but little infected with politics—the poor were few, and her taxes the lowest ever paid by any equally civilized nation. And yet it is conceded that she was happy.

Can the good sense of the nation be seduced into a belief, that this happiness is to be continued, by quitting the stile of government, to which it was owing, and adopting the measures of England, which must inevitably conduct us to the present political state of England "after ringing all the changes with the whole set of bells,' and going through all the wars, oppressions and taxations, by which the English have arrived to it.

On the contrary, will not the nation see and sustain a distinction, between the principles of the English constitution and ours; and as the principles are different, expect also to discern a distinction between the operations of the two governments; because if these operations should be similar, it would be evident, that the measures of one of the governments must contravene the constitution under which it acts.

The American constitution acknowledges neither an executive or senate, independent of public opinion; and it acknowledges no hereditary orders. Nothing is allowed superior rank, but virtue and talents, nothing bestows it but the public voice, and nothing ought to retain it, but a continuance of merit. Rank and aristocracy are materially distinguishable. One is a reward voluntarily bestowed on merit, to which every man may aspire, the other, an usurpation of power by a few over many.

It is true that the chief portion of the science of a country, and of brilliant, magnanimous and exalted virtues will be found among its chief rank of citizens, so long as their rank depends on virtue. England and America have aimed at their object by different modes. The first by converting rank into aristocracy; by trusting to hereditary succession for wisdom and virtue; and by moving every incentive to acquirement of merit. The sublime qualities of human nature, are therefore never sought for in an English house of lords, the structure of which has banished that superiority of talents and virtue, which would have been found there, had they been necessary to get there.

America on the contrary has assiduously constructed her government with a view to the use of the wisdom and virtue of her chief citizens, and to the controul of their abuse. She has animated them to acquire merit, by making rank or preference its reward; and she has restrained them from aspiring to an aristocracy, by subjecting them to the elective system. Rank having no constitutional establishment, is incited to acquire sublime talents and virtue, that it may meet the reward of approbation; and the power of conferring that reward, resting in the people (whose merits and virtues are not less genuine or useful for being less brilliant) the vice of ambition is placed under the eye of public observation, and the general liberty is preserved by the same principle which awakened all the talents of the human mind.

America depends upon the power of the people, to control oppression by the orderly mode of election, which being frequent and effectual, supercedes the necessity of rebellion, to which the English system is liable, because the principle of election does not extend to the control of the most active and ambitious department of their government.

The American system is therefore best calculated to produce orderly government, but its preservation depends upon the discernment of the people, in exercising the power of discriminating between virtue and dissimulation, between public good, and designing pretext, imposed by those we think our inferiors, mankind are particularly impatient, and this impatience being united with superior wisdom constitutes the great danger of a revolution. It will devise stratagems to get they rid of the check, & if these stratagems are not from time to time frustrated by election, will succeed. All parties long in power will form them, wherefore many wise men have thought, that an additional constitutional precaution against so imminent an evil, in official rotation, would have been advisable. The importance of the elective principle is greatly enhanced, because it is a solitary security against such stratagems.

The people have no power to disband an army, moderate taxation, or repeal a sedition law, but they may displace the authors of them. If they ought on the one hand to select the most eminent virtue and talents to reign over them; national liberty on the other depends upon their returning them to private life for purification, upon discovering that they had imbibed the least taint from their commerce with power. Unless the people intelligently discharge both these functions, they cannot long be free.

The design of this essay, is in unison with the previous attempt to shew, that the constitutions of America and England were materially different. Proceeding upon that ground, it undertakes to prove, that the English form has produced neither moderate or orderly government, and that America, heretofore enjoyed both on account of the abuse of these English measures, which have destroyed both.

It has also resulted from our enquiries, that the introduction of governmental operations here, similar to the operations of the English, would violate the principle of our constitution, if our constitution is founded upon principles, quite different from the ground taken by that of England—that such operations would terminate as in England, by destroying public opinion, and establishing every known species of oppression, and that before we could arrive to such a state of repose as this we must expect to pass through the several stages by which the English have gotten to it, because the same measures will carry us along the same track, and conduct us to the same termination.

And therefore it is with great confidence concluded, that such a system of governmental operations, as has been pursued in England (under which every evil capable of afflicting human nature, seems to have "crouched for employment") cannot be beneficial to America; but that on the contrary, moderate and orderly government will avoid all these terrible calamities and secure to her a continuance of the political happiness, which she has heretofore derived from the same scene.

LYCURGUS.

From a London paper.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The speech of Mr. FRANCIS DOBBS, Member for the Borough of Charlemont, in Ireland, on the third reading of the Union Bill, having been misstated in the Irish papers, and as their misstatement was copied into the STAR, we think it our duty to lay before our readers the following correct copy which we have received from an authentic source, and which we can therefore assert to be the real substance of what that gentleman said. During the first ten minutes after Mr. DOBBS began to speak, some members thought proper to laugh, but afterwards the most profound silence pervaded the House till the speech was concluded.

SIR, From the conduct pursued by administration during this session, and the means that were known to be in their power, it was not very difficult to foresee that it would fall to your lot to pronounce the painful words, "That this Bill do pass." Awful, indeed, would those words be to me, did I consider myself living in ordinary times; but, feeling as I do, that we are not living in ordinary times;—feeling as I do, that we are living in the most momentous and eventful period of the world—feeling as I do, that a new and better order of things is about to arise, and that Ireland, in that new order of things, is to be highly distinguished indeed, this bill has no terrors for me.

Sir, I did intend to have gone at some length into history and the sacred predictions; but I purpose in a very few months, to give to the public a work, in which I shall fully express my opinion as to the vast design of this terrestrial creation, I shall for the present confine myself to such passages as will support three positions: The first is, the certainty of the second advent of the Messiah; the next, the signs of the times of his coming, and the manner of it; and the last, that Ireland is to have the glorious pre-eminence of being the first kingdom that will receive him.

In chap. 2d of the Book of Daniel, there is a most concise, sublime, and comprehensive description of the four greatest empires that ever were in the world, under the figure of a great Image, in the shape of a man. It is agreed by Sir Isaac Newton, and every commentator of eminence, that the head of gold was the Assyrian and Babylonish Empire; that its breast and arms of silver were the Medo-Persian Empire; that its belly and thighs of brass were the Grecian Empire; and its legs of iron were the Roman Empire. But Sir Isaac Newton well observes, that by the legs of iron was only meant Italy, and those countries which never composed any part of the three first Empires; and when the Roman Empire was divided into Eastern and Western, under two distinct Emperors, in the fourth century, the Western was made up of those countries accordingly. The feet and the toes of the Image, which relate to the Western Roman Empire, are described by Daniel to be partly iron, partly clay, partly strong and partly broken, and as iron and clay do not unite neither were they to unite. —Now the exact accomplishment of this is highly worthy of attention. By the ten toes it was predicted, that it should be divided into ten kingdoms, and Sir Isaac proves that this was so in the year 408. It was after this division, to be part strong and so were these kingdoms, for the followers of Mahomet and the Turks could make no permanent conquest within the bounds of the western Roman empire. It was also to be in part broken in its power, and so were these kingdoms, for they in vain poured forth their millions of crusaders into Asia, without being able to make any permanent conquest there. As iron and clay do not unite, neither have they been united, from the year 403 to the present day. In vain did Charlemagne attempt it—in vain did the Emperor Charles V. attempt it—in vain did Louis XVI. attempt it: No, the God of Heaven had declared it should remain in a divided state, till an Universal kingdom was to be established on the earth. Kings and their ministers, without knowing it have accomplished the fulfilment of this astonishing prophecy, and that balance of power which has for so many centuries been attended to in Europe, is neither more nor less than keeping up that broken state of the Western Roman Empire.

Before I go into the remainder of the prophecy as to those kingdoms into which the western empire was broken, it is curious to contemplate what has happened within that boundary, in the course of the last ten years. France dethroning and putting to death her monarch, and going through a variety of bloody revolutions—the Austrian Netherlands taken from their ancient princes, and made part of France—Holland revolutionized, and her Stadtholder sent into exile—Switzerland revolutionized—Venice annihilated as a state—all Italy for a time revolutionized, and though reduced by the Austrian and Russian forces, yet still in a state entirely unsettled—the late Pope bereft of all his temporal dominions, and dying a prisoner in France, the new Pope not even elected at or residing in Rome—Spain bordering on revolution—Portugal in danger either of being revolutionized or subdued—the affairs of Germany and the house of Austria in a critical situation, and Great Britain engaged in an arduous war, to which we can see no termination. Thus Sir, the whole, I may say, of what was the western empire, and which contains the most polished nations of the earth, is convulsed from one end to the other. But the next and last part of the prophecy of the 2d chapter of Daniel will tell us the winding up of all those eventful scenes.

After having described the image, Daniel proceeds, and says he beheld a stone cut out without hands, which smote the feet of the image, that were of iron and clay, and broke them to pieces. Then were the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and the wind carried them away that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth. To know more exactly what is meant by this stone, we have only to read the 7th chapter of Daniel. There, the four great empires are more minutely treated of under the description of four beasts, and instead of ten kingdoms being described by toes, they are made ten horns of the fourth beast—and when their destruction is mentioned, in these words, "I saw on the night visions, and behold one like the Son of Man, came with the clouds of Heaven, and came to the Ancient of Days, and they brought him near before him. And there was given him dominion and glory, and a kingdom that all people, nations and languages should serve him; his dominion is an everlasting dominion which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." There cannot therefore be a doubt, but that the stone, and the personage thus pointed out is the Messiah, and so does Sir Isaac, and all the best of the commentators explain those passages; and there are many texts in the scriptures that corroborate this explanation. But for my part, if there was not another passage in the Bible, than what is to be met with in the 2d and 7th chapters of Daniel, nor another commentator than Sir Isaac Newton, I should not have a doubt of the certainty of the second coming of the Messiah. I shall however add what in the opinion of the Jewish nation, because it ought to have great weight, as they are in fact a standing miracle: but I shall first premise the exact accomplishment of the prophecy as to them, which has already taken place. Moses near three thousand years ago, predicted that they should be plucked from their land, that they should be every where found, but should have a resting place no where, and that they should become a bye-word and a scorn to all nation.

It is now near 1700 years since they were driven from Judea by the Romans so exactly has the prediction been fulfilled, that it would be impossible, in the same number of words as were used by Moses, to give a better history of them. Every Jew expects the coming of the Messiah in power and glory, when their restoration is to take place. And strange indeed would it be, if they did not expect it, when those very scriptures which contain the prophecies as to their afflictions, have a thousand passages as to their future happy state. I shall, however, content myself with giving you one of the plainest and strongest—It is in the 23d. chapter of Jeremiah: "Behold the day is come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous branch, and a king shall reign and prosper, and shall execute justice and judgment in the earth. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely, and this is his name whereby he shall be called, the Lord our righteousness. Therefore, behold the day is come, saith the Lord that they shall no more say, the Lord, liveth, which brought up, and which led the seed of the house of Israel out of the north country, and from all the countries whither I had driven them, and they shall dwell in their own land." Thus, Sir, all the Jews, all the best commentators, and I will be bold to say all the best informed Christians unite in the opinion, that the Messiah is to come in power and glory, and to be actually and in person, the King of the kings of the earth.

I shall now, sir, briefly give you my reasons for thinking the moment of that appearance is at hand. The general texts certainly are, that no man can tell the day or hour, for it said, "that he shall come as a thief in the night;" that as it was in the days of Noah, so it shall be; that we shall be eating and drinking, and giving in marriage, and occupied in our usual pursuits. It is also said that the sun shall withhold his light, and then we shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory. But though it is to be thus sudden there are general signs given, by which we may know its near approach. The chief of these are, the fall of the Papal power, and a very high degree of infidelity. In the 7th chapter of Daniel, the Papal power is described under the name of a little horn of a very extraordinary nature, that was to rise up amongst the ten horns of the fourth beast. Sir Isaac and all the best commentators agree, that this little horn was to have power for 1260 years, and then what is the language of Daniel? "But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end. And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom, is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him." Thus the kingdom of the Messiah is to rise at the fall of the papacy. Now can any man doubt, that the 1260 years of papal power are long since past, and that the judgment is sitting, that is to consume, and to destroy it unto the end? Look what has happened to it, particularly during the last ten years, and say if we are not to expect the immediate accomplishment of what remains? In regard to the infidelity of the times, being a warning to us, Christ himself, in speaking of his second coming, says, "nevertheless shall I find faith upon the earth," not meaning certainly that there would be no faith, but that there would be a high degree of infidelity. Now look at France, one of the greatest countries in Europe, openly denying not only the New, but the Old Testament, substituting the 10th day instead of the 7th, and even attempting to abolish the memory of Christ, by changing the æra that bears his name. Inquire into the state of faith in the surrounding Christian nations; nay enquire at home, and answer me, does not a very high degree of infidelity every where characterize this last year of the 18th century?

I come now, Sir, to the most interesting part of what I have to say: it is to point out my reasons for thinking this is the distinguished country in which the Messiah is now to appear. The stone that is to be cut out of the mountain without hands, is to fall on the feet of the image, and to break the whole image to pieces. Now, that would not be true, if Christ and his army were to appear in any country that is a part of the image; therefore all the countries that were comprised in the Babylonish and Assyrian empire, in the Medo Persian empire, in the Greek empire, and on the Roman empire, are positively precluded. There is another light thrown on this question, by a passage in the 41st chapter of Isaiah, "I have raised up one from the north, and he shall come from the rising of the sun, he shall call upon my name, and he shall come upon princes, as upon mortar, and as the potter treadeth out the clay." This is manifestly the Messiah; and we are therefore to look for a country north of Judea, where the prophecy was given. The new world is out of the question, being no where a subject of prophecy; and as the image is excluded, it can only be in the Russian empire, or in the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden or Ireland!

The army that follows the Messiah we are told amounts to 144 000, and there are few passages in the Revelations of St. John, that denote the place where they are to be assembled.—One is, "I saw them harping with their harps!" Another, "I saw them standing on a sea of Glass, having the harps of God." Another is, "That they were clothed in fine linen, white and clean." Another says, "And he gathered them together, in a place called in the Hebrew tongue, called Armaggedon." * Now, what respects the harp and the fine linen peculiarly applies to Ireland, and not at all to Russia, Denmark or Sweden. The sea of glass, I think, must be an island. And I believe the word of Armaggedon in the Hebrew tongue, and Ardmah or Armagh in the Irish, means the same thing! At all events, there is a great similitude in their sounds, and St. Patrick thought proper to make the city of Ardmagh, which is the old name, of the church government of Ireland. But besides the sacred passages of Scripture, there are some very particular circumstances attending Ireland. She has never had her share in worldly prosperity, and has only since 1782 began to rise, and I know no instance in history of any nation beginning to prosper without arriving at a summit, of some kind, before it became again depressed. The four great empires rise progressively west of each other, and Great Britain made the last toe of the image, being the last conquest the Romans made in the west. Now Ireland lies directly west of it, and is therefore in exactly the same progressive line, and it never was any part of the image, nor did the Roman arms ever penetrate here. The arms of Ireland are the harp of David, with an angel in its front. The crown of Ireland is the apostolic crown. Tradition has long spoke of it as a land of saints, and, if what I expect happens, that prediction will be fulfilled. But what I rely on more than all is our miraculous exemption from all the serpent and venomous tribe of reptiles. This appears to me in the highest degree emblematic, that Satan, the great serpent, is here to receive his first deadly blow.

I have before given you some reasons why we are to expect the immediate coming of the Messiah. In my opinion, that bill that now lies upon your table proves that it is at hand. What is the British minister now attempting to do? He is attempting to annihilate Ireland as a kingdom, though it has remained distinct from all others, time immemorial. He is attempting, by the rolls of the two parliaments, to make it a part of that image, which was completed in the year 408, as if he knew better than the Creator what ought to be the situation of nations. As well might he enact, that from the day this union is intended to take place, the snake, the viper, the adder, and the toad, should thenceforth live and thrive in our land, for each is contrary to the will of God. I therefore do not hesitate, even in this moment to declare, as I did in a former debate, that this can never be an operative law. I do not hesitate, even in this moment, again to proclaim to this house, and to the British and Irish nations, that the independence of Ireland is written in the immutable records of heaven.

Sir, before I sit down, I think it right publicly to declare the conduct I mean to pursue, should this bill pass into a law. I mean, sir, to submit to it without a murmur until it be repealed, or until the sun shall miraculously withhold its light and announce the appearance of Christ! Should this bill receive the royal assent, I mean to inculcate into the minds of all who are sprung from me, or over whom I have the least influence, to pay it the most implicit obedience, till the Messiah shall in person demand their allegiance! Acting under the strong conviction that I fell of its certainty, I say, sir, to you, and to every member in this house, and out of this house, if he loves virtue let him rejoice for the triumph of virtue is at hand. I say unto every man within and without these walls, if he be the friend of Christianity, no matter to what sect he be, let him rejoice, for its glorious author is about to unfold all that is mysterious, and to remove every doubt and every difficulty! I say to every man within and without these walls, whether he be a Christian or not, if he sincerely loves his fellow creature, let him rejoice, for that Messiah who suffered on the cross is about to accomplish the objects of his mission! He is now about to take away the curse which followed the fall of Adam, and to renovate the earth. He is about to establish a religion founded in justice, in truth, and in righteousness, that shall extend from pole to pole, and which shall place this hitherto wicked and miserable world upon the highest pinnacle of human happiness and human glory!

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* *A land, free of reptiles, as was Eden.*

BOSTON, August 23.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick to a gentleman in Salem, dated Bourdeaux, June 28th

"We doubt not in the least but that the present negociation on foot at Paris between the American commissioners and this government, will have a happy issue, and that a cordial intercourse between the two countries will shortly take place."

There is at length a prospect of accounts direct from our envoys in France. Dispatches from them are said to have arrived at New-York; to have been sent to the secretary of state; who will immediately communicate them to the president at Quincy. They are, however, only as late as the last of May; and we expect are not interesting. A letter has been received from Mr. Fenwick dated at Bourdeaux the 28th June.—It augurs a favorable issue to the negociation:—But we learn that the letters received at St. Sebastians from Bourdeaux, and dated 1st July, were from the same gentleman; and they announce the suspension of the negociation. Which is the most correct, time will determine.

August 25.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

A correspondent assures us, a letter has been recieved by a gentleman of character in this town, from a friend at New-York, acquainting him that it was the opinion of well informed persons in Paris, "*there was but a gloomy prospect of a speedy accommodation between the two Republics.*" This intelligence is of the latest date from the Continent of Europe. The gentleman's correspondent has gone so far as to assign a reason for this unfortunate appearance, which the negociation of our Commissioners in France has lately assumed:—As it seems the French Commissioners on their part, have insisted upon being placed precisely on the same footing they were upon before the British Treaty was made, as a preliminary step to any indemnifications for losses the American merchants have suffered in the present war, by the cruising ships of the French republic. We rather believe that this statement is perfectly correct, but still there is reason to hope, that a more favorable disposition may appear; and that the Conference has not been wholly suspended, as the correspondent apprehends.—The persons at Paris, who gave this intelligence to their friends in Bourdeaux, are Americans of the first information. This circumstance, therefore, entitles it to attention, if not to absolute credit.

We will venture to assert, that there has not been a word mentioned by the French Commissioners about a Treaty, "offensive and defensive," as was said in the Centinel of Saturday;—and we also are impelled by a regard to truth, to assure the public, that the first Treaty we ever made as a nation in our revolutionary war, was not a treaty offensive, or even defensive, as it respected a foreign war: but merely a guarantee under certain circumstances, of the French Islands in the West Indies to the Frenenh nation.

ALBANY, August 19.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq has *resigned* his seat as Senator for this state, in the Senate of the United States,—Mr. *Lawrence*, whose term of service would have expired in a few months, has acted in the Federal Senate with those men whose high-handed measures have created so much alarm for the safety of our constitutional liberties—and the next Legislature of this state, which has the choice of Federal Senators, will be decidedly *Republican*.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

CATALOGUE OF RATS.

(*TO BE CONTINUED OCCASIONALLY*)

John Lawrence, *Senator, resigned.*
Theo. Sedgwick, Mister *Speaker, resigned*
R. G. Harper,
J. W Kittera,
Jonathan Brace,
S. Lyman,
——Gordon,
W. M. Imlay,
J. Brown,
Chancery Goodrich,
} *Members of Congress, resigned.*
Dwight Foster, *elected to the Senate.*
S. Sewall, *appointed a Judge.*

August 27.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a Letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Mallowney of the United States ship Ganges, dated, on board the Ganges, July 30, 1800.

"SIR,

"*I wrote you on the 22d inst. wherein I mentioned having a French cruiser confined in the harbour of Matanzes; he came out on the morning of the 28th inst. At 3 P. M. he was descried from the mast-head, when I gave chase to him; at seven in the evening of the same day I was about half a mile from him. I fired some shot (not intending to effect) he still endeavoured to escape, I was under the necessity of firing into him, which did some damage to the vessel and wounded three men, after which he hauled his wind and run ashore, where all the crew left her, I have the schooner with me, her name is the La Fortuna of six six pounders, and seventy men. I am happy to think the coast is once clear again. I know of no privateers here at present; this fellow was going off Cape Antonia. I hope to serve every one like him in the same manneer.*

N. B. The prize had no damage done her while on shore."

August 28.

A heavy cannonade was distinctly heard off the coast on Saturday last, to the Southward of Long-Branch, supposed to be an engagement—It began about 12 o'clock, and continued at intervals, about an hour.

The Fever that has for some time past raged at Fell's Point, has been communicated to the City of Baltimore.—Letters by this day's mail mention the fact as alarming, and unquestionable.

The following extract of a letter received by the Polly, Capt. Tracy, is from a House in London, of respectable authority:

London, July 1, 1800.

"Your Commissioners we believe have nearly completed their mission, but nothing is known of the settlement, except that it is understood to be satisfactory."

(*Com. Adv.*)

August 29.

A correspondent assures us, that the firing which was heard off the coast at Long Branch, on Saturday last, must have been by British vessels of war, in honour of the Duke of Clarence, that being his birth-day!

Important Detection.

Information having been received by Robert Wharton, Esq. from Mr De la Montagne of New-York, that certain described persons were in Philadelphia, who had altered sundry Bank bills, from small to large amounts; the proper officers were directed to make search for the person. In a few days by the activity of Mr. Hans, head Constable, with other civil officers, three persons were arrested and lodged in the jail of this city, viz. Rofwell Bingham, alias Robert Beernan, Levy Stephens and Ephraim Fitch. On them was found all the plates and apparatus together with an immense number of altered bills, amounting to 1280 dollars on the Manhattan Bank, exclusive of a large amount on the Boston Branch Bank and others.

The original Bills of one dollar were altered to 100; those of 5 to 30 and 50.—The bills in every other respect were perfect, the signature, &c. being genuine. The manner in which they performed the alteration was by extracting with a liquid the original sum and impressing a large amount in its place. The bill, plates, liquid, &c. are all now in possession of the Mayor.

It appears from Ephraim Fitch, who has made a complete confession, that Rofwell Bingham, alias Robert Beernan, and Levy Stephens are the *Principals* in this business, and that he was employed by them, at 25 dollars per month, as journeyman, to do the work and to have no other emolument or concern whatever in the business.—This man promises important information, provided he is pardoned.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Sebastians, to his correspondent in Fredericksburg, dated July 10.

"*This day positive and authentic accounts from Paris say, that the treaty between the United States and France is suspended, in consequence of the latter refusing to indemnify the United States for the depredations they have committed on our commerce, unless the United States will enter into a treaty offensive and defensive; which will not be done, as it would be a direct violation of our neutrility.*"

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, September 5, 1800.

A Horrid Murder.

Capt. John Patteson, Inspector at Horsley's Warehouse in the town of Diuguidsville and county of Buckingham, was lately murdered in a cruel manner by Abram, a negro man slave, the property of the said Patteson.—The circumstances of this attrocious deed is in substance thus related by the wretch who perpetrated it—being his confession at the time he was apprehended—repeated immediately after his trial and condemnation, and on the morning of his execution.—Says he—'In consequence of some 'punishment inflicted on me by my master 'for some misdemeanor of which I was guilty, a considerable time prior to the fatal 'catastrophe, I ever after medidated his de'struction:—On the evening in which it was 'effected, my master directed me to set off 'home (about 7 miles distant from the ware'house, where I generally attended) and 'carry a hoe which we used at the place—'I sat off, and was determined to dispatch 'him that night—after proceeding some dis'tance I concluded to way-lay him—having 'the hoe in possession accordingly, I lay on, 'or behind a log, convenient to the road on 'which my master was to pass, and fell into 'a slumber—after waiting there a considera'ble time, I heard the trampling of horses' 'feet; I concluded therefore my master was 'near—I got up and walked forwards—my 'master soon overtook me, and asked me (it 'being then dark) who I was; I answered 'Abram; he said he thought I had been 'gone from town long enough to have been 'further advanced on the road; I said, I 'thought not; I spoke short to him, and 'did not care to irritate him—I walked on 'however; sometimes by the side of his horse, 'and sometimes before him.—In the course 'of our travelling an altercation ensued; I 'raised my hoe two different times to strike 'him, as the circumstance of the places suited 'my purpose, but was intimidated—when I 'came to the bridge (across a small stream) 'I thought that place favorable to my views, 'but seeing a light, and some people at a 'house a little distant from thence, I resisted 'the impulse. When I came to the fatal 'spot, being most obscured by the loftiness 'of the trees, I turned to the side of the 'road; my master observed it, and stopped; 'I then turn'd suddenly round, lifted my 'hoe, and struck him across the breast; the 'stroke broke the handle of the hoe—he fell '—I repeated my blows; the handle of the 'hoe broke a second time—I heard dogs 'bark, at a house which we passed, at a small 'distance; I was alarmed, and ran a little 'way, and stood behind a tree, 'till the bark'ing ceased; in running, I stumbled and fell '—I returned to finish the scene I began, and 'on my way picked up a stone, which I 'hurl'd at his head, face, &c. again and a'gain and again, until I thought he was cer'tainly dead—and then I went home.'

The body was found next morning; the features so defaced, the body so mangled, that it was with difficulty his person could be recognized—a scene too shocking for human sight. Capt. Patteson was a man universally esteemed. He was a tender husband—an affectionate brother—a mild master—a kind neighbour—a faithful officer—in short he possessed every quality that constitutes the good citizen, and an amiable member of society.

P. S. After the cruel monster, who sacrificed the life of so worthy a character to his revenge, was hang'd, his head was struck off, and exhibited on a pole about 24 feet high, in view of the warehouse, where he was usually employed.

Buckingham, 19th August, 1800.

On the Death of Capt. JOHN PATTESON.
BY A YOUNG LADY.

IF plain sincerity and manly worth,
Emblem of virtue now consign'd to earth,
Can claim the pity of each feeling heart,
A tale of truth to them I will impart.
A man whose firm integrity and truth
Was ne'er suspected from his earliest youth,
By a domestic was attack'd and kill'd,
Revenge and sympathy each bosom fill'd.
The mangled body all deform'd with gore
Shew'd such a sight as ne'er was seen before;
His relatives and friends lament around,
When they beheld him lifeless on the ground;
His countenance, which spoke a mind at ease.
The smile benignant which was sure to please,
Is now defac'd, a crimson glow alone,
Speaks to the gazer, tells him life is gone.
Lamented Patteson, how few will hear
Thy cruel death without compassion's tear;
After a life of virtue so serene,
Nature herself is shock'd a such a scene:
No tender orphan left behind to mourn,
To grieve for him, who never can return;
Still the fond partner of his life will shed
The tear of anguish for her husband dead;
The friend who knew his worth, will now impart
The grateful tribute of a feeling heart
Whilst his great soul forever wings its flight,
Enchanted with the scenes of everlasting light.
Angels themselves were witness to the deed,
They saw another Abel fall and bleed,
By the descendant of the murderous Cain,
The first of murderers on the peaceful plain;
But justice, with her quick discerning eye,
Majestic maid, descended from the sky,
Avenger of such crimes, brings forth to view,
Rewards and punishments as she thinks due.
The guilty wretch, the forfeiture has paid,
Justice decreed it—all is right she said—
While all with wonder marks her vast domain,
Unsearchable to all—and yet so very plain.

Buckingham, 19th August, 1800.

We understand that the Governor with the advice of the Council, has appointed the persons herein after named, commissioners to superintend the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, which is to take place in the several counties of this commonwealth on the first Monday in November next. It is said commissions have been issued and sent by express to the several persons appointed, a seperate commission to each commissioner in every county. A precaution which puts the complete execution of the law beyond the possibility of hazard. With some of the persons who have been selected for this important trust we have not the pleasure to be acquainted, but with a very great majority we have, and from our knowledge of the great merit and respectability of character, of these, are authorised to declare that a more judicious appointment could not have been made.

FOR THE COUNTY OF

Accomack, George Layfield, William Marshall and Wm. Waterfield,
Albemarle, Nicholas Lewis, sen. George Divers and William Clark
Amelia, Maj. Joseph Scott, Thomas Randolph and Abraham Green.
Amherst, Samuel Meredith, Landon Cabell and Nelson Crawford
Augusta, John Coulter, William M'Pheters, sen. and Samuel Miller
Bath, John Lewis, Jacob Warwick and Elisha Williams, senior
Bedford, Christopher Clarke, Charles Clay and Arthur Moseley
Berkeley, William Darke, George Hite and Thomas Rutherford
Botetourt, Martin M'Ferran, John H. Madison and George Skillern
Brooke, John Connell, Robert Colwell and Wm. M'Kennon
Brunswick, Thomas Claiborne, Sterling Ruffin and Wyllie Harrison
Buckingham, Charles Yancey, William Perkins, sen. and William Davis
Campbell, John Dabney, Daniel B. Parrow and James Clarke
Cumberland, Samuel Anderson, Randolph Harrison and John Hatcher
Caroline, James Taylor, John T. Woodford and Richard Hawes
Charles City, John Bradley, Collier Harrison and James Walker
Charlotte, Quin Moreton, Bernard Todd and Thomas Spencer
Chesterfield, Isaac Salle, George Markham and William Brown
Culpepper, Philip R. Thompson, John Shankleford and Mordicai Barbour
Dinwiddie, Edward Pegram, Joseph Goodwin and John Brown (merch't.)
Elizabeth City, Thomas Jones, Geo. Wray and William Armistead.
Essex, William Latane, William Brokenbrough and Paul Micou
Fauquier, Hancock Lee, Gustavus B. Horner and Augustine Jennings
Fairfax, John Moss, John C. Hunter and Francis Peyton
Frederick, John Smith, James Singleton and John Peyton
Franklin, Henry Callaway, Samuel Hairston and Samuel Duval
Fluvanna, Samuel Richardson, John Quarles and Allen Bernard
Gloucester, William Hall, Mann Page and Richard Baynham
Goochland, Thomas Miller, William Lee and Isaac W. Pleasants
Grayson, Greenbury G. M'Kinsey, John Filder and Enoch Osborne
Greenbriar, Samuel Brown, William H. Cavendish and James Reid
Greensville, Joseph Wilkins, Francis Hill and John Goodwin
Halifax, George Carrington, Berryman Green and George Camp
Hampshire, John Higgins, Francis Murphy and William Armstrong
Hanover, William O. Winston, Nathaniel Pope, jun and Parke Street
Hardy, Col Joseph Neville, James Parsons and Abraham Shore
Harrison, John Webster, David Hewes and William Williams
Henrico, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Miles Selden, sen. and Daniel L. Hylton
Henry, John Redd, John Alexander and Peter Garland
Isle of Wight, John Goodrich, Emanuel Wells and Francis Boykin
James City, John Ambler, Champion Travis and John Goodall, jun
King & Queen, Richard Brooke, John Hoskins and William Lyne
Kanawha, Thomas Lewis, William Morris, jun and Wm. Clendinen
King George, John Taliaferro, sen. John A. Stuart and Theodosius Hansford
King William, William Penn, William Gregory and James Ruffin
Lancaster, Joseph Carter, jun Martin Shearman and Richard Selden
Lee, Benjamin Sharp, Peter Fulkerson and John Ewing
Loudoun, John Littlejohn, Charles Benuet and Albert Russel
Louisa, William O. Callis, Thomas Meriwether and David Watson
Lunenburg, William Taylor, Joseph Yarborough and Sterling Niblett
Madison, Reuben Fry, Abraham Maury and Robert Robuck
Matthews, Hunley Gayle, James Spark and Thomas Brooks
Mecklenburg, Mark Alexander, Abraham Keene and Wm. Taylor, jun.
Middlesex, Robert B. Daniel, Thos. Muse and William George
Monongalia, Major William John, Richard Claiborne and David Scott
Monroe, James Alexander, John Byrnsides and Alexander Stuart
Montgomery, Daniel Trigg, Charles Taylor and Bird Smith.
Nansemond, Robert M. Riddick, Rich'd Yarborough and Joseph Godwin, sen.
New-Kent, William Chamberlayne, James Semple and Robert Armistead
Norfolk, Richard E. Lee, Robert Brough and James Bennett
Northampton, Caleb Fisher, Matthew Guy, and John Elliott
Northumberland, Wm. Claughton, Hiram Opie and Thomas Downing
Nottoway, Francis Fitzgerald, Edward Bland and Grief Green
Ohio, William M'Kinly, Henry Smith and Joseph Tomlinstone.
Orange, James Williams, Robert Taylor, and Catlett Conway
Patrick, Joshua Rentfro, Joseph Stoval, and Jesse Corn
Pendleton, Robert Davis, John Slavien and Isaac Hinkle
Pittsylvania, Isaac Coles, William Tunstal and Joseph Carter
Powhatan, Samuel Pleasants, Rich'd Crump and William Pope.
Prince Edward, Archibald McRobert, Tarlton Woodson and John Kelso
Princess Anne, Adam Keeling, Thomas Wishart, jr. and Joseph White
Prince William, Benjamin Botts, George Graysham and John D Orr
Prince George, John Shore, Richard Bland and George Ruffin
Richmond, Ezekiel Levi, Vincent Branham and Griffin Garland
Randolph, John Haddon, Adam Lee and Matthew Whitman
Rockbridge, John Bowyer, Andrew Reed and John Caruthers
Rockingham, Andrew Shanklin, John Carby, jr. and Reuben Moore
Russell, Simon Cockrell, John M. Estell and Nathan Ellington
Southampton, William Edmunds, James Wilkinson and John Taylor
Spotsylvania, John Minor, Mann Page and David Kerr
Stafford, John Cooke, John T Brooke and Robert Henning
Surry, Cawfield Seward, Nicholas Faulcon and William Boyce
Sussex, John Mason, sen. John H. Briggs and John Cargill
Shenandoah, Jacob Ricker, Wm. H. Dulaney and James Allen
Tazewell, David Ward, Henry Bowen and Samuel Walker
Warwick, Matthew Wills, William Digges and Wm. Allen
Washington, Francis Preston, Claiborne Watkins and Robert Preston
Westmoreland, Alexander Parker, Thomas Hungerford and Thomas Plummer
Wood, Hugh Phelps, Rees Wolfe and Daniel Kinchelne
Wythe, Alexander Smyth, Daniel Sheffie and David Sawyers
York, Wm. Nelson, Robert Shield and Wm. Howard
City of Richmond, Wm. Duval, Alexander Quarrier and David Lambert.
Borough of Norfolk, Wm. Bland, Thomas Newton and Samuel Coleman.
City of Williamburg, James Southall, Littleton Tazewell and Robert Saunders

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Number of Deaths in the city and precincts of Baltimore, for the 24 hours ending Saturday the 23rd, at sunrise, 14 adults, 3 children.—For the 24 hours ending Sunday at sunrise, 7 adults, 4 children.—For the 24 hours ending Monday at sunrise, 4 adults, 4 children.—For the 24 hours ending Tuesday at sunrise, 7 adults, 6 children.

Baltimore Board of Health.

The returns from the physicians on Fell's Point, during the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun rise, are as follow:

New cases	19
Total number of sick	100
Ditto at hospital (not included)	19

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'ty.
8th month 29th 1800.

Interments in the city and precincts, during the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun rise.

Adults 13 Children 2.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Secretary, Board of Health.
8th month 29th, 1800.

For the 24 hours, ending Saturday morning, August 30,—14 Adults—4 Children.

The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette says, in the ship Defiance, captain Smith, 39 days from Cadiz, arrived here, came passenger Mr Iznardi, American Consul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town, on the arrival of the above gentleman, was, that our commissioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! On waiting on him, we learnt that his latest advices from Paris were only to the 22d June, which said the envoys had embarked on board the Portsmouth, having accomplished the object of their mission. A circumstance which induces him to think the negociation was favorably progressing, was, that about a week before sailing, he applied to the French consul for a passport; but was refused unless he should take passage on board an unarmed vessel—on these terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a passport was delivered to him by the consul, with permission to embark on board an armed one; and he observed at the same time that he hoped the two nations would shortly be friends again.

Mr Iznardi left Cadiz on the 14th ult. at which time the blockade of that port was continued by a squadron under the command of lord Keith, who, it appears, had left Genoa; and several American, Danish and Swedish vessels bound to and from it, had been captured by them.

*** *A few copies of the* PAMPHLET *from which the* EXTRACT *in the first page of this paper is taken, are for sale at this Office.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Richmond, about the first of this month, a negro man by the name of

WILTSHIRE,

belonging to the orphan of Samuel Harwood, deceased; he is about twenty four years of age, about the common size of men, of a dark complexion, has a modest and pleasing countenance, speaks slow in common conversation; he was hired the present year to Messr. James, Thomas & Francis Deane, of Charlesville, and has run the river and canal in their boats. As he absconded without any offence or provocation I suspect he will attempt to leave the state and pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for having him delivered to Messrs. Deanes, or to myself, near Richmond, or secured in any jail so that I get him again; and if taken out of the state I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from employing or carrying him out of the state.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Guardian to the orphan.
Henrico, 28th August, 1800 (wtf)

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF Staples, Tompkins & Webster, WILL dissolve on the first day of October next, by mutual consent; all those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment: and those who have claims against the said firm, to bring them in for adjustment before that time, after which the books and papers will remain in the hands of John Staples in Warren, who will transact any business that may remain unfinished.

Staples, Tompkins & Webster.
Sept. 1st, 1800 2w

NOTICE,

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of a BOND, executed by me to John Reid, sen of Cumberland county, for the sum of seventy six pounds fifteen shillings, on demand, and dated the 9th day of April, 1800. As I shall make it appear that the aforesaid bond is nearly discharged, and shall plead this advertisement in a court of law.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.
Cumberland, 1st Sept. 1800 1w

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for the term of nine years, from the first of June last, on the MILL known by the name of Duval's Mill, situate about a mile from Richmond, with thirty five acres of Land, some part of it excellent meadow, and nearly all of it may be made so with a little expense.——For terms, &c. please to apply at the China and Glass store opposite the Post-Office.

Richmond, Sept. 4th, 1800. (tf)

Now in the Preſs,
And in a few weeks will be published,
(Price, three quarters of a dollar)
THE
Proſpect before Us,
VOL. II. PART I.

AND HELL FOLLOWED.
St. John.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun. In Philadelphia by* W Duane; *and by the* Author, *in the jail of Richmond.*

IT is expected that the ſecond part of the preſent volume will be ready for publication in the courſe of the fall; but as the choice of electors for preſident is faſt approaching, as the ſalvation of this country depends upon the diſmiſſion of the preſent incumbent, and as the writer had pledged himſelf to his readers, that a ſecond volume ſhould appear about this time, he has made every exertion that his preſent ſituation admits of to keep his promiſe, and perform his duty.

☞ *The printers of the Aurora, the Baltimore American, and the Petersburg Republican, are requeſted to inſert this for a few times, in each of their newspapers.*

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale,
A Tract of Land,

IN Halifax county, on Baniſter River, about two or three miles from its junction with Dan River.—It contains between 5 and 6 hundred acres; about three hundred acres low grounds, the greater part cleared and of good quality for tobacco, corn, ſmall grain or graſs.—The high lands is of good quality and well timbered—The improvements are a good dwelling houſe with other convenient out houſes—The plantation in order to employ eight or ten hands to advantage with at leaſt three ſhifts.—The terms of payment will be made agreeable to a purchaſer.—I will alſo ſell a good ſtock of Horſes, Cattle Sheep and Hogs.

Evan Ragland.

Halifax County, Auguſt 7, 1800. (f4 w)

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres,

LYING on both ſides the ſouth fork of Sandy river, in Pittſylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S ſettlement; about 45 miles above Harſton's (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The ſoil is confeſſedly equal if not ſuperior to any ſurvey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been ſurveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third ſurvey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber, and yields good water, and an excellent ſummer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50,000 tobacco hills freſh cleared, and houſes ſufficient therefore. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms (which ſhall be reaſonable) and ſhewn the land by applying to the ſubſcriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and poſſeſſion given at any time, ſo as not to injure the ſmiſhing the crop now on the premiſes.

JAMES M'CRAW,

July 10, 1800. (t 1ſt N)

Found,

The KEY of an IRON CHEST.
The owner may have it by applying at this Printing-office.

Aug. 27.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to the public, that I ſome time ago entered into a contract for the ſale of a valuable Tan-yard in this county to Thomas E. Pleaſants, upon certain ſtipulated terms, which terms he has failed to comply with; I ſhall therefore withhold my right therein from any perſon or perſons purchaſing, leaſing, or renting from the ſaid Pleaſants.

Elijah Johnſon.

Louiſa, Auguſt 28, 1800. ‡ 3w

I have three good TEAMS of HORSES, with ſundry WAGGONS and GEARS, all of which I will ſell on a credit (with ſecurity) and payable in Waggon ſervices, by hawling Coals,

I WILL ALSO RENT,

An excellent STAND in Manchester for a TAVERN and RETAIL STORE, with every neceſſary accommodation of Buildings, Lots, Gardens, Wells of Water, &c. &c. and give immediate poſſeſſion—but will not rent for a leſs term than three years.

LUMAN BISHOP.

Manchester, Auguſt 18, 1800. (w3†)

DOCT. RUSSELLS
HISTORY
OF
MODERN EUROPE.

Subſcriptions to this invaluable work, will be received at Prichard's Book-Store and at S. Pleaſants' Printing Office, Richmond, till further notice.

June 6, 1800. (w3m)

A FEW COPIES OF THE
Hot Preſſed Bible
For Sale,

BAIL BONDS
May be had at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office.

Wanted,

IN a private family in the country, a *TUTOR*, who can teach reading, writing and arithmetic; Alſo, an OVERSEER, for the enſuing year, who is acquainted with the farming buſineſs. Applicants in either capacity muſt come well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

If *Auguſt 2, 1800.*

TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years, the following
Tenements,

Situated at Aylett's Warehouſe, on Mattapony river, to wit:

A two ſtory Houſe, (which has lately had an addition of twenty four feet added to it) at preſent in the occupancy of William Powell & Co. as a Tavern; containing eight rooms, ſeven of which have fire places, and the houſe is as well calculated for the uſe to which it is applied, as any country tavern in the ſtate; being neatly finiſhed off with convenient offices, ſtables, garden, lots, &c. —A Dwelling Houſe with two convenient rooms (and a portico) below, and one room above, with neceſſary offices, ſuch as a kitchen, dairy, meathouſe, &c.—Alſo, a Lot of 10 or 15 acres annexed to this tenement—Two Store houſes, with an accounting and two lumber rooms in each. At a convenient diſtance from the ſtore houſes are two large and commodious Granaries, placed on the bank of the river, which is ſufficiently deep to admit veſſels of burden to load under their ſpouts.——Immediate poſſeſſion may be had in one of the ſtore houſes and granaries, and in the other tenements on the 1ſt of January. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

P. Aylett.

King Wm. Aug. 17, 1800. 3w

JUST RECEIVED,
From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary New-York, and for ſale at this Printing-Office, a freſh ſupply of the following
Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

Chemical Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard,
For the cure of the Rheumatiſm, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palſy, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c &c.

Anodyne Eſſence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the moſt inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyſpepſy, Jaundice, Coſtiveneſs, Acidity, Cholera *Morbus*, Gravel, Indigeſtion, Loſs of Appetite, and all diſorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,
For all diſorders of the Eyes.

Antiſcorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Eſſence of Scurvy-Graſs,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For deſtroying Worms in children and grown perſons.

Antiſpaſmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,
For Nervous Diſorders, Debility, Inward Weakneſs, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and ſkin, freckles, ſun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

July 10, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mrs. William Gait, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county, (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

As I intend to leave this State some time next Fall,
I NOW OFFER THE VALUABLE FARM,
WINDSOR,

FOR SALE;

LYING on James River, about four miles from Richmond, containing 800 acres; it is well timbered with pine, oak, and hickory, about 200 acres of it is fine meadow land, a moſt any in the ſtate, capable of producing upwards of 100 ton of hay annually for market, exclusive of a great ſufficiency to ſupport a large ſtock; about 30 acres is now in fine timothy. On the Farm is a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms and a commodious paſſage, 40 by 12; Kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and other houſes neceſſary for a family. There is alſo on it, a very fine barn 40 feet ſquare, the lower ſtory underpinned with ſtone upwards of 12 feet high, which will contain upwards of 30 head of cattle, with great convenience; near this barn, is a framed houſe 24 feet ſquare, with two ſheds: there are three valuable apple orchards, a peach orchard, with a variety of other fruits equal to any in America.—The above Farm may be ſold in the whole or divided in two of 400 acres each.—One third of the purchaſe money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaſer ſhall have three years credit, on paying intereſt of 5 per cent.—As I preſume no perſon will purchaſe, without viewing the premiſes, I have not been ſo particular in my deſcription, as this valuable ſpot admits of; and if it is not ſold before the 1ſt Sept. next at private ſale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to ſuit the purchaſers, ſo as each lot to have a ſufficient quantity of timber to ſupport it. On the ſame day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children, all the ſtock, of horſes, cattle ſheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of houſhould furniture, and a coachee almoſt new. The above articles to be ſold for cash only. Thoſe who have claims againſt me, are deſired to bring them in; and all thoſe who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I ſhall put every account, bond, &c. in an attorney's hand if not paid

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,
That the property of the ſubſcriber, advertiſed to be ſold on the 1ſt day of next month, is poſtponed to the THIRTIETH, *at which time it will then be expoſed to public ſale for Caſh.*

Daniel L. Hylton.

Auguſt 20th, 1800.

IF Mrs. NANCY COBETT, formerly of Boſton, but who reſided ſome time in Charleſton, South Carolina, and with her huſband, mr. JAMES COBETT, was ſaid to have removed to this city, will apply to the Printer of this paper, ſhe will hear of ſomething to her advantage.

Richmond, Auguſt 25, 1800.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell his
HOUSE & LOTS,
IN THIS CITY.
—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within ſeven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Weſtham, to the Three Noteh'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Poſſeſſion of both places may be had immediately, reſerving the privilege of ſecuring and removing the crops at preſent on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 6 hundred are cleared and well incloſed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by ſufficient ditches. The improvements conſiſt of a genteel two ſtory dwelling houſe with three rooms, two paſſages, and convenient cloſets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, cloſets and paſſage above—a kitchen, weaving and ſpinning houſe, ſmoke houſe, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houſes and ſix hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any farther deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumable that any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to view the land. One half the purchaſe money will be expected on delivering poſſeſſion, and bonds with ſufficient ſecurity for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

Juſt Received,
And for ſale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Hiſtorical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity

March 24.

To be Sold,
A well Finiſhed Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, ſtable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

SMALL-POX.

The Magiſtrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the
Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houſes belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN TABB, Eſq. deceaſed, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the ſituation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Doctor Trent,

HAVING declined, for the preſent, his viſit to Europe, begs leave to offer his Medical and Chirurgical ſervices to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties.

He reſides in the houſe, formerly occupied by his Preceptor, the late Doctor A. Leiper, where all applications will meet with the ſtricteſt attention.

Richmond, Auguſt 6, 1800.

Ice Cream & Coffee
HOUSE.

GASPARD ARNAUD

INFORMS the public and his friends in general that he has opened the houſe formerly occupied by Mr Clarke, on the Croſs-ſtreet near Bowler's Tavern; where thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on the beſt treatment and on as moderate terms as poſſible

N. B. If any gentlemen in the city ſhould wiſh to have Ice Cream for their own uſe, it ſhall be ſent to them at the ſhorteſt notice,

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

Notice.

In conſequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerſhip of
CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe having claims againſt it will pleaſe exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Carterſville, Auguſt 15, 1800. (wf)

At City-Point for Glaſgow,
The Britiſh Armed Ship,

MARY,
Captain Kelſo;

Will receive 50 Hhds tobacco on freight, if application is made immediately.—The Mary has good accommodation for paſſengers and will be ready to ſail by the 10th September. Apply to Robertſon & Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Peterſburg; or, to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, Auguſt 14th, 1800.

Monday, Auguſt 12, Amelia county,
The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been eſtabliſhed in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the ſubſcriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, and of a yellowiſh complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleaſants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round ſhouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Peterſburg, and will endeavour to paſs as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleaſants, deceaſed, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any perſon that will deliver them to me, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. (tf.)

Bail & Delivery Bonds
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

Small-Pox.

THE FALL INOCULATION

WILL commence on the 15th of September, at my Hoſpital in the county of Buckingham; the natural advantages attending its ſituation are all that can be deſired, being high and airy, and ſupplied with ſeven excellent ſprings; the houſes are large and lofty, with neceſſary windows, and good plank floors; one of the buildings is ſituated ſeveral hundred yards from the reſt, containing four ſixteen feet rooms, calculated for ladies; and as Mrs. Holland will reſide there during the time, it is expected that their accommodation will be unexceptionable.——It is about 20 miles diſtant from the Courthouſes of Buckingham, Prince-Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, about 6 miles from capt. Flood's tavern, and about the ſame from capt. Keiſ's ſtore.——Prices of Inoculation a Guinea for Whites, and Fifteen Shillings for Blacks.

JAMES WALKER.

P. S. There will be a Steward, who will furniſh thoſe who are not deſirous of finding themſelves in diet, at two dollars per week, or ſeven dollars during the time; alſo, lodging to thoſe who live at a diſtance.

N. B. There will be freſh matter, to prevent any diſappointment. Patients will be received until the laſt of October.

J. W.

I WANT TO PURCHASE
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to Dr JAMES FRAZER, of Manchester, are hereby notified that I am duly authoriſed by a power of attorney from ſaid Frazer, to ſettle and adjuſt all his accounts—Therefore I do hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid Dr. Frazer to come forward immediately and ſettle the ſame, either by payment, or giving bond for the amount.—Thoſe having claims againſt him will bring them forward for adjuſtment.

David Rattray.

Manchester, Auguſt 18, 1800.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (TX'S)
BARTLETT STILL.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſatisfactory information has been received that ſome contagious diſeaſe exiſts at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſeaſe, by cauſing the laws made and provided for that purpoſe to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to iſſue this Proclamation, injoining all veſſels coming from the ſaid port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other veſſels coming from ſaid port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore deſignated for ſuch ports reſpectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they ſeverally ſailed from the ſaid port of Norfolk. All captains and maſters of veſſels, ſailing from the port o Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwiſe they will expoſe themſelves to the penalties inflicted by the law in caſe of diſobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the ſaid ſeveral ports, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty, obſerving that due examination be made of all veſſels about to enter their reſpective ports, to aſcertain whence they came, and that they cauſe thoſe coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the ſtation appointed for the port to which they are bound, and alſo ſee that the quarantine above injoined be ſtrictly and faithfully performed, in all other reſpects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

(*L. S.*)

James Monroe.

Notice is hereby Given,
To the Share-holders in the Upper Appomattox Company,

That an ELECTION of TRUSTEES, WILL be held at JAMES TOWNES's, in Amelia county, on THURSDAY the SECOND day of OCTOBER next. All holders of ſhares are requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy, as no election can take place unleſs votes ſhould be given for a majority of the whole number of ſhares.

Thomas Mumford, *Clerk.*

23d Auguſt, 1800. t20

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